87.		PMCH, Patna
88.	Bihar (2)	SKMCH, Muzaffarpur
89.		Med. College, Indore
90.	Madhya Pradesh (2)	MC, Jabalpur
91.		Med. College, Guwahati
92.	Assam (2)	AMC, Dibrugarh
93.	Arunachal Pradesh (1)	General Hospital, Naharlagun
94.	Mizoram (1)	Civil Hospital, Aizwal
95.	Punjab (2)	GMC, Amritsar
96.		Civil Hospital Jallandhar
97.	Sikkim (1)	STNM Gangtok
98.	Jharkhand (2)	RIMS, Ranchi
99.		MGM Med College, Jamshedpur
100.	Haryana	PGIMS, Rohtak
101.	Uttrakhand	Doon Hospital, Dehra Dun
102.		Medical College Jammu
103.	J & K (2)	SKIMS, Srinagar
104.	Orissa	MKCG Medical College, Behrampur
105.	Chhattisgarh	Medical College Raipur
106.	Tripura	Agartala
107.	Meghalaya	Shillong

National plan for advanced TB control programme

1253. SHRIMATI S.G. INDIRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had cleared Rs. 1,156 crores for the revised National Tuberculosis Programme for the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are also considering to implement a national plan for advanced T.B. Control Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The RNTCP Phase II of the World Bank project has been approved by the Government for the period Oct 2006 to Sep 2011 for a total outlay of Rs 1,156.00 crore which includes credit of Rs. 765.00 crore from World Bank and grant of Rs. 199.79 crores for commodity assistance of anit-TB drugs from Department for International Development (DFID) and Government of India contribution of Rs. 191.31 crore.

(c) and (d) To control TB, with an objective to achieve cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at least 70% of such cases, the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as DOTS, which is WHO recommended strategy, was implemented in the country in a phased manner from 1997 and the entire country had been covered by March 2006. Till date, the RNTCP has placed more than 67.00 lakh patients on DOTS treatment, averting more than 12.20 lakh deaths. Every month more than 1.2 lakh patients are placed on DOTS. In 2006 alone, India placed nearly 1.4 million cases on DOTS, more than any country in single year in the world. Overall performance of RNTCP has been excellent with cure/treatment completion rate consistently above 85% and death rate reduced to less than 5%.

The second phase of the RNTCP will consolidate, maintain and further improve the achievements of the first phase. The following new activities are also envisaged to be undertaken in the second phase.

- the scaling up of the State-level intermediate referral laboratories (IRL) capacity for nationwide implementation of external quality assessment (EQA) of sputum smear microscopy services and provision of culture and drug sensitivity testing for diagnosis of multi-drug resistant TB.
- Implementation of DOTS-Plus for multi-drug resistant TB is being started and will be extended in a phased manner.
- Procurement and distribution of pediatric drug boxes for improved care of pediatric cases will start soon.
- Scaling up of the involvement of NGOs & Private and Corporate sector so that TB patients get standardized diagnosis and treatment services under the Programme.
- Increase collaborative activities with NACO to treat TB among HIV positive patients.